

in the revolutionary cause knew and cared nothing about Sun Yat-sen. Let us take first, the evidence of General Li, himself. The *China Press* of July 22, 1913, contained a seven column interview with him from the pen of Mr. Thomas Millard. And this is what he had to say:

⁴"The world has a false idea about Sun Yat-sen. He had nothing to do with the actual work of overthrowing the Monarchy. The Revolution was finished when he reached China. I had hardly heard of him, except in a vague and general way, and did not know his political views, except that I had heard of his agitation. So far as I had thought of him at all I regarded him as a visionary. He arrived at Shanghai at a moment when the Southern, or Republican Government should nominally be formed, with the Capital at Nanking. This was done for the moral effect in China, and abroad. None of the real leaders of the Revolution, for various reasons, desired to take the position of Provisional President, which we felt, would be of short duration. Sun Yat-sen, from being out of China for so long, was not associated with any faction here, his name was known abroad, and he seemed to suit the occasion. If he ever provided any tangible aid to the real Revolution I do not know of it. His reputation is largely founded on fiction. Huangj Hsing took a more tangible part in the actual Revolution, but the least said about his military services the better."

These were the considered views of the Revolutionary Generalissimo. When the Wuchang outbreak occurred Mr. Millard (who is now an Adviser to the Chinese Government) was Editor of the *China Press*, and in close touch with the Republican leaders in Shanghai. He asserts in his book, *Our Eastern Question*, that even when

Dr. Sun
reached Hongkong his plans and his
movements
were uncertain. He remained there
for several
days to communicate with the Shanghai
revolu-
tionists, before proceeding further.
Asked his
advice about Dr. Sun, Mr. Millard says
that he